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DOUBLE CRIME

TRAGEDY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Frank H. Morris, Auditor, Killed by Samuel McDonald, Who Then Attempted to Commit Suicide.

LATTER HAD A GRIEVANCE

AND VISITED MORRIS'S OFFICE, WHERE A QUARREL ENSUED.

Were Struggling in Each Other's Arms When a Clerk Entered and Witnessed the Tragedy.

MCDONALD PUT UNDER ARREST

ASSAULTED THE WATCHMAN AS HE WAS ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE.

Also Put a Bullet in Himself and Slashed His Throat—Career of the Auditor and His Assailant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Frank H. Morris, of Ohio, auditor of the War Department, was shot and instantly killed about 2:10 o'clock this afternoon by Samuel McDonald, of Ohio, recently a disbursing clerk of the treasury, in the former's office, at the Winder building, on Seventeenth street. McDonald afterward shot himself and also slashed his throat with a penknife.

Auditor Morris was closeted alone with McDonald when the shooting occurred, and in trying to make his escape he also assaulted the watchman, Thomas Cusick, with the butt of his revolver. He was arrested while leaving the building. When the officers arrested him he was heard to exclaim: "I did it. I know I'm done for."

An eyewitness to the latter part of the encounter stated that on hearing the sound of the shots he ran into the auditor's office, which he had just left. On entering the room he saw the two men struggling in each other's arms, McDonald holding his revolver close up to Morris's breast. McDonald, after firing again, attempted to get out of the room, but encountered a number of clerks and employees which the sound of the firing had brought to the doors, and then turned and fled. This is believed to have been the fatal shot. Employees who knew McDonald said he had a grievance against Morris, who, he claimed, was responsible for having his name removed. Others who knew him said that they could not attribute his deed to anything but a diseased brain from overindulgence in liquor.

MCDONALD'S CONDITION.

McDonald was removed to the Emergency Hospital, where the doctors have been busy engaged in trying to save his life. He was bleeding profusely from gashes he had made across his throat, but it was found on examination that the jugular vein had not been pierced and that the wound was not likely to endanger his life. The bullet wound in the breast proved to be more serious. The bullet entered the left breast below the heart and lodged in the back between the ribs. An operation was performed and the ball removed. The doctors were hopeful the man would pull through unless blood poisoning or unfavorable symptoms developed. While McDonald was in the hands of the surgeons a police officer sat near him and kept him under constant surveillance. Technically he is under arrest and in the custody of the police, but while the fight for his life is going on there will be no restraint beyond surveillance. Owing to the critical nature of his wounds the doctors have not permitted him to be seen for the purpose of giving a statement.

The desperate character of the struggle between Morris and McDonald is disclosed by the stories of the officials of the auditor's office, who were near the scene of the tragedy. The auditor sat at his desk signing the day's mail when McDonald entered and asked for a few minutes' private conversation with him. Clerks in the adjoining office heard loud talking, and McDonald was apparently threatening. Then they heard Morris turn in his chair and come toward the doorway. Morris backed into the room, McDonald following a few feet away. The first shot had been fired just as Morris backed in. It missed the mark and was imbedded in the doorway.

Intervene. But as they did so McDonald reached forward and grabbed Morris by the coat collar and dragged him back into the auditor's office. Now the men were breast to breast. There was not time for the clerks to rush in and no one saw what followed immediately thereafter, but two shots were heard in rapid succession. It is evident that Morris sought to grab the weapon from his assailant and that his hand was over the barrel when the second shot was fired, for his hand is pierced, the ball then imbedding itself in the wall.

McDonald then put the revolver close to the auditor's heart and fired for the third time. This time the bullet went to its mark and Morris fell lifeless. The clerks looked in and saw McDonald standing over his victim. As they looked they saw him turn the weapon against himself and fire. Then he walked to the hall. McDonald threatened the life of anyone who dared intercept him. It was then that he struck Cusick, who was in the hall and who made an effort to stop him. Going to the street he sat down on a pile of bags and drew the pen knife from his pocket and slashed his throat. Two police officers were near by and seized the man. He made no resistance and was taken to the hospital.

The body of Morris was lifeless when his subordinates reached his side. The bosom of his shirt was powder-marked where the shot went in, showing how near the weapon had been held. The remains were taken to an undertaking establishment and Coroner Nevitt will hold an inquest on Monday, the funeral following that afternoon or Tuesday.

Careers of the Two Men.

Frank H. Morris was a native of Cleveland, O. He was forty-nine years of age and leaves a widow and two sons. He entered the government service at the beginning of the present administration as auditor for the Navy Department. During the first two years he made an exceptionally good record for efficiency, bringing the delayed work up to date and putting the office in better shape than ever before. A year and more ago Morris was made auditor for the War Department, changing places with Auditor Brown. In his new place he maintained his record as an executive officer, and soon had the work, which was much behind, up to date. He was well regarded by the treasury officials, but was not popular with some of the subordinates in his office, who complained that he was unnecessarily harsh in his treatment of them and often exacted more work than they could do. It is also said that in order to keep the work up to date he would require them to work overtime and lose a part of their annual vacation. The treasury officials, however, do not agree with these statements and say that the auditor required from each clerk a good day's work and no more.

MacDonald is a brother of William H. MacDonald, the well-known baritone singer of the Bostonians, who is said to have educated him for the operatic stage. He is unmarried, fifty-eight years of age, and is tall and fine looking. He also is from Ohio and has been in the government service since soon after the civil war. In 1890 he was removed from his position as chief of division in the office of the commissioner of customs. In 1890 he was reappointed clerk in the office of the auditor of the War Department. In 1897 he was made disbursing officer in that office, in addition to his other duties, receiving in all \$2,000 a year. In February, 1900, his accounts were found short \$1,000 and upon being required to make an explanation he claimed that on one occasion he had forgotten to close his safe on leaving his office and that it had been robbed of \$1,000. He produced evidence which lent

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OUT OF OFFICE

COL. ASA BIRD GARDNER REMOVED BY GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

District Attorney of New York County, Who Failed to Perform His Duty in November.

ACTED IN DEFIANT MANNER

AND ENCOURAGED DEMOCRATS TO COMMIT ELECTION FRAUDS.

Paid No Attention to the Letter Written by the Governor in Regard to Chief Devery's Order.

REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL

LENGTHY STATEMENT BY THE EMPIRE STATE'S EXECUTIVE.

Eugene A. Philbin, of New York City, a Democrat, Appointed to the Vacant Position.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Governor Roosevelt announced to-night that he had removed from office Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, district attorney of New York county on charges preferred by Deputy Attorney General A. H. Hammond. At the same time the Governor made it known that he had appointed Eugene A. Philbin, of New York City, Commissioner of State Board of Charities, and a Democrat, to fill the vacancy. In a lengthy memorandum the Governor sets forth his reasons for removing Colonel Gardner. He says:

"The change vitally affecting the conduct of the district attorney is that which relates to his attitude at and about election frauds. The indictment of Chief of Police Devery after the latter had issued a scandalously improper and seditious order to the police force under him.

"Where the conduct of the district attorney of the county of New York effects elections, this conduct becomes a matter not merely of county, but of State and national concern. Fraud or violence at the polls in New York county in a national election may concern not merely the county itself, but also the other counties of the State, and also the other States of the Union. It is a mere trifle to assert that honest elections, free from fraud and violence, stand at the very basis of our form of republican self-government. There is no use in discussing principles and issues unless it is settled that the conclusion which the majority reaches upon such principles and issues shall be honestly recorded in the election itself. There can be no possible justification for any man and above all for any public officer, failing to do everything in his power to prevent crime against the ballot box. No more serious crime against the State, and at the same time, no crime as serious, can be committed.

"Before the election last November there was the most open incitement by certain leading politicians to violence and fraud at the polls. In New York State in particular this incitement took the form of a naked appeal to mob violence, the leader of one of the two great parties in this State urging his followers, in repeated public utterances, to gather at the polls and criminally assault the officers of the law in certain contingencies. Citations such as these of course excited great public indignation and had fair to cause the serious disturbances, but there was nothing to be done regarding them so long as they were only the utterances of individuals in private life.

"When, however, the chief of police of the city of New York issued a public order to his subordinates in which he incited them to criminal violation of the law—an order which was certain to cow and terrorize some men and to encourage the disorderly and lawless element—the situation became so grave as to call for the interference of the chief executive of the State. Accordingly, the chief executive notified the mayor, the sheriff and the district attorney that, in view of the issuance of this order, they would be held to a strict accountability for their act in preserving or failing to preserve the public peace.

"The mayor and the sheriff promptly responded to this notification, expressing and showing their desire to see that the laws were observed, the mayor taking immediate steps to force the chief of police to rescind the obnoxious order itself. About the same time the grand jury found an indictment against the chief of police for having issued it.

GARDNER'S INTERVIEWS.

"Along, among the other city officials charged with the solemn duty of enforcing the laws, the district attorney, on whom rested the heaviest responsibility of the enforcement of the law, gave, by public utterance, aid and comfort to the chief of police. There is a flat conflict of veracity between the district attorney and his accused on this point. In the newspapers of the day following those containing the publication of the chief of police's order, there appeared interviews of the district attorney in which he attacked the grand jury and justified the chief of police. To give out such interviews was, of course, to give active encouragement to every element in the community which was enlisted upon the side of fraud or violence. The district attorney denied that he gave them out. Two witnesses have testified that he independently gave them interviews which were substantially the same, and in one case the testimony is explicit that he was informed that the interviews were for publication. These interviews, and others like them, appeared in the various morning papers and were never repudiated then or afterwards by the district attorney. He never acknowledged in any way the receipt of the notification by the chief executive which, if anything had been needed, would certainly have called his attention to the gravity of the situation and have aroused his vigilance as to anything he might say or do.

"Under the circumstances it is impossible to believe that he did not give such interviews or was ignorant of their publication. It is equally incredible that he could be ignorant of the effect that might be produced by such public statements from that

county official whose special duty it should be to see to the observance of the law in the county. Had the other officials concerned assumed or preserved a similar attitude the very gravest consequences might have ensued, and the district attorney cannot be allowed to profit by the fact that the action of others prevented the evil consequences of his own acts.

"As to the charges that the district attorney failed in his duty in assisting the officials of the attorney general's office who were concerned in preventing violations of the election law, it appears that there was such failure, at any rate, in certain cases prior to the election. This does not appear to have been the case after the election. It is impossible again to accept the plea that acts like these are to be excused on the ground that they spring from folly rather than from intent to do wrong.

"Under these circumstances the district attorney of the county of New York is removed from office."

ROOSEVELT TO RIDE THE MASONIC GOAT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—It was learned to-night that Governor Roosevelt will become a member of Mafinecock Lodge, No. 86, F. and A. M., of Oyster Bay, L. I. On Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, 1901, the "entered apprentice" will be conferred upon Governor Roosevelt. After the ceremonies there will be a dinner. It is expected that prominent Masons from all over the country will be present.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

President of an Explosive Company Killed by Nitroglycerin.

LIMA, O., Dec. 22.—William Reddick, of Lima, president of the Producers' Explosive Company was blown to atoms this afternoon by an explosion of nitroglycerin at the company's factory near here. The explosion shattered hundreds of window panes in the city. The factory was closed yesterday for the holidays and Mr. Reddick had gone out to put a padlock on that door. The explosion occurred in the magazine.

ADmits HIS PERJURY

ROBERT NOAKES, WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST CALEB POWERS.

Says He Received \$1,000 from Goebel for His Evidence in the Trial at Georgetown, Ky.

WITNESS FARM ESTABLISHED WHERE HE AND OTHERS WERE COACHED IN THEIR PARTS.

Campbell Had Sworn to "Break Howard's Neck"—Appellate Court Passes the Case of Powers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—The Evening Post-to-day prints what purports to be the confession and recantation of Robert Noakes, one of the "big four" witnesses for the prosecution in the Powers trial for the killing of Senator William Goebel. The confession was made at Danville, Vermilion county, Illinois, is dated on Dec. 17, and is attested by the clerk of the Circuit Court for Vermilion county.

Noakes charges Campbell and his lawyer, Maynor, with entraping him. He says he was kept full of whisky, and that when he went on the stand he was mentally irresponsible from the excessive use of intoxicants. He says Arthur Goebel kept him supplied with money; that direct offers were made for perjured testimony, out of which to weave a noose for Jim Howard's neck, and that Arthur Goebel paid him \$1,000 for testifying; how an elaborate spy system was maintained; how he was made and furnished to the public press to inflame the public mind against the men accused, even after they had been found guilty on the strength of perjured testimony; how the so-called "informers" were coached and drilled on a "witness farm" back of Cincinnati; how threats and bribes and promises were employed by Campbell and Goebel to keep them in line for the work laid out. He tells that, while he testified only against Caleb Powers, he was used and abused as a spy and outside aid-camp by Campbell and Goebel in the Howard and Yountess trials, and details, with minute circumstantiality, how Campbell first got him drunk and in "proper trim" for his first statement, which was made in Campbell's office.

Noakes's statement is not attested by oath. He made it at Danville, Ill., and verified the results of five hours of dictation, but when he found he was not going to be paid sufficient money to take him out of the country he said he wanted time to "think it over." This was granted, and the next day he could not be found, and is believed to have left the United States.

Attorney W. R. Jewell, of Danville, and Attorney Max Louis, also of Danville, who had secured the statement, went before County Clerk M. J. Barger, of Vermilion county, and made oath as to the genuineness of Noakes's statement, and their affidavits were attested by the clerk. Two paragraphs from the statement are as follows:

"He [Campbell] laid his hand on my shoulder and looked at me and said: 'Bob, I am going to break Jim Howard's neck, and I need the evidence I spoke to you about to do it with. I have \$500 here to pay for that evidence. We got John L. Jones for \$500, and if you work it right you can secure his friends for the same amount, and you will have \$500 left to your credit.'"

"The nervous strain that I had gone through with had left me almost a total wreck, and I was kept under the influence of intoxicating liquors in this condition I made a statement in Tom Campbell's room. At the time I went on the witness stand at Georgetown and swore to the facts contained in this statement I was still under the influence of liquor; was almost a nervous wreck, and under all the circumstances was not a responsible witness."

HOPE FOR CALEB POWERS.

His Case Will Be Acted on by the New Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 22.—The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day until the January term without rendering a decision in the case of ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel assassination and sentenced to life imprisonment. This passes it up to the new court, which will stand four Republicans to three Democrats.

HAZING IS GOOD

WEST POINT CADETS THINK THE PRACTICE IS BENEFICIAL.

It Takes the Conceit Out of Vain Youths, and Teaches Them to Obey Their Superior Officers.

NO FAVORITISM IS SHOWN

SONS OF THE RICH AND POOR ARE ALL TREATED ALIKE.

It Makes No Difference Whether the Conceited Boy Is Son of a President or of a Common Citizen.

HUMILITY IS A NECESSITY

IN THE PRESENCE OF UPPER CLASSMEN, THE CADETS ALL SAY,

And It Is Enforced by Various Methods, Including "Exercising"—Testimony in the Boos Case.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Board of Inquiry investigating the allegation that the late Oscar L. Booz was so ill treated while a cadet at the Military Academy that his health was impaired, began work early to-day, and adjourned at noon until Wednesday.

Cadet Sherrill, of North Carolina, gave some unimportant testimony, such as has been often repeated in the course of the investigation. Major John M. Bannister, surgeon United States army, was recalled, and told of his testing the effects of partaking of four drops of "tropical pepper sauce," such as used in the cadets' mess hall. He said he tried it last night by dropping four drops of the sauce on the palm of his hand and taking it up with his tongue. He swallowed the sauce, although it tasted hot like the taste of a cayenne pepper pod. His throat, he said, was very susceptible to any irritation, but he felt no ill effects from the dose. Two young women who were present when he made the test, in a spirit of fun did likewise, and they too, found no difficulty in swallowing the same quantity.

In reply to General Clous, the witness said: "I positively swear that the taking of this sauce could not have directly or indirectly caused tuberculosis of the throat or in any way to have caused the death of Cadet Booz two years after having taken it."

Cadet John R. Pool, of Michigan, testified that he never hazed Booz. He was in Booz's class. This was the fourth class in 1897.

"Did you see Breth hazed?"

"No, sir, but I heard he was 'exercised' considerably."

"What are the relations of the upper classmen to the fourth classmen?"

"With the exception of exercising, which has been abolished, it is about the same as formerly. We require them to do special work about our tents, cleaning guns, making up beds and so forth."

"Have you heard of any fights since last commencement?"

"Yes, sir, I heard of four."

"Between upper classmen and fourth classmen?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who won?" asked the general.

"Two were won by upper classmen, one by a fourth classman, and the other was a draw."

Cadet Guy E. Carleton, of Michigan, testified that Booz was hazed, but that there was nothing brutal or severe in it. Others had similar experiences. In reply to several questions regarding Cadet Breth, the witness said: "I knew him, but did not know of his being hazed, or of being put in a 'straitjacket.' If he had been placed in a 'straitjacket' I certainly would have heard of it. I have had a special duty man from the fourth class. He made my bed, swept out the tent, carried water and cleaned my gun and bayonet."

Cadet Emory J. Pike, of Iowa, had heard of men being required to eat soap, but never knew of a positive case.

"Did you ever ask anyone to eat soap?" asked General Clous.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever require a cadet to swallow any hot sauce?"

"No, sir."

"You knew Cadet Breth?"

"Yes, sir, I remember him on account of his 'woodenness.'"

"Do you mean that he was wooden-headed?"

"Yes, sir."

"In treating fourth class men by your methods of hazing was any difference made between the sons of rich men and those of poorer classes?"

"Well, sir, there would be no distinction except when the rich man's son was conceited," answered the witness.

"Why do you haze fourth classmen?" asked General Brooke.

"Fourth classmen are new and green, and they are hazed to make them conform to the rules, to obey their superiors and to make men out of them."

NO DISCRIMINATION.

"If a son of a general or the son of a President of the United States came here, would he be hazed?" asked the general.

"Yes, he would, if he were conceited, and it is likely he would be hazed anyhow."

"You then evidently wish to make them all feel that they are on an equal footing—that none is better than the others?" said General Brooke.

"That's the idea, sir."

In reply to General Brooke Cadet Cox, of Virginia, said that when a cadet in the fourth class was conceited it was taken out of him by hazing.

"How long does the conceit last?" asked the general.

"About twenty minutes," replied the witness.

"Ah, then it is 'exercised,'" said the general, jokingly.

"Yes, sir."

"Does it ever return?"

"Not while he is a fourth classman, sir."

General Brooke questioned the witness at length on the cadet "code of honor," and the witness said: "Our code requires a man not to do anything unpardonably. Sometimes a class has caused a man to resign

for making false statements or doing something in violation of this code."

"Any deviation from this standard, then, would be closely investigated by the class, and there is no intermediary between absolute truth and falsehood?" inquired Gen. Brooke.

"That is exactly the idea, sir. I knew of a case about two years ago where a man did an unpardonably act, and he was required to resign," said the witness.

"Did he?" asked General Brooke.

"He did, sir."

Cadet Leonard A. Prunty, of Kansas, had, himself, taken pepper sauce. The quantity was half a teaspoonful. He suffered no injury from it, the effect passing away in ten minutes.

Cadet William M. Cooley, of Michigan, said he could not say that he had not given sauce to lower class men.

"Have you seen it given, and if so, was any force used?"

"I saw it given several times in the mess hall, but no force was used. The men were told to take it, and they did. Eight drops was the most I ever saw given."

"Have you known any cadets to be dragged from their tents?" asked General Clous.

"Yes, sir. I was dragged myself when a fourth-class man. I was lying on the cot on the floor. Two or three masked men caught hold of it and pulled it with me on top of the tent and up the company street."

"Have you ever known hands to be laid on a man and his body dragged on the ground?"

"No, sir, the bedding was always underneath."

The court then adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 26.

MAY RESULT IN WAR

EUROPEANS MUST NOT TRY TO SMASH THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Secretary Root Not Alone in Thinking the United States Would Fight to Maintain a Principle.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

TO BE FORWARDED TO GREAT BRITAIN EARLY THIS WEEK.

Belief at Washington that It Will Be Finally Accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The official copy of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as amended and ratified by the Senate, reached the Department of State this morning, properly certified by the clerk of the Senate. The usual proceeding now would be to index and file the instrument as it came from the Senate and to furnish a copy properly attested by the secretary of state to the British ambassador for transmission to his government. An unusual procedure would be to permit the amended convention to lapse without further action, or, in other words, to bury in the pigeon holes of the Department of State; but as the same result could have been accomplished by withdrawing the treaty from the Senate at any time before the final vote on its ratification was taken it is not likely any attempt to kill it by shelving it in the State Department will be made. That department declines to state what its course will be.

There are signs that Lord Pauncefote is willing to transmit the amended treaty to his government, which is taken to mean that it will be accepted by the London government. Lord Pauncefote called on Secretary Hay this morning, after the receipt of the convention from the Senate, but neither he nor the secretary will say what passed between them. The only expression that has emanated from the State Department relating to the treaty is that England should have the same length of time to announce her decision as the United States took. As the treaty was drawn Feb. 5 last, this would mean that England should be allowed ten or eleven months to decide whether to ratify or reject it. If this idea obtains it would mean that the matter would remain in its present unsettled state until next November, just before the Fifty-seventh Congress will meet by operation of law. The corollary of this proposition is that the Nicaragua canal bill should remain unacted on at this session of Congress. This is not a very serious matter. The serious question at issue is the Monroe doctrine. This must be maintained at all hazards, and Secretary Root is not alone in the belief that the United States must fight to maintain it. There is a growing belief that our next war will be over this purely American principle, though opinion differs as to whether the contest is imminent or remote, but the general view is that it is sure to come. Meanwhile it is believed that England will balk over the amended treaty for a time and over by ratifying it as the only way to preserve even a shadowy right to meddle in the control of an isthmian canal.

To Be Forwarded This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty with the Senate amendments was received at the State Department shortly after noon to-day. It was transmitted from the Senate through the White House. With the treaty was a simple statement, not signed by the president pro tem. of the Senate, but by Mr. Bennett, the secretary, reciting the action taken by the Senate on the convention. The State Department will forward the treaty to the British government, and they will be on their way to London by the steamer which leaves New York next Tuesday. This action is rather more rapid than is usual in treaty making. Once it is taken there will be nothing more for the State Department to do until the British government has passed on the amendments, provided an unusual period of time is not so occupied.

One Killed, Another Wounded.

OFFERMAN, Ga., Dec. 22.—A telephone message from Sallis, a town near here, says Dr. C. W. Dedge was shot and killed by Leon Roberts and that F. M. Roberts, father of Leon, was probably fatally shot by Dedge. Dr. Dedge was a prominent dentist and a large naval stores operator. F. M. Roberts is a wealthy railroad contractor. Dedge and the elder Roberts, it is said, had a quarrel, when Leon Roberts intervened.

Dr. Leyds in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, who is en

GROSS SERIOUS

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA SAID TO BE MORE CRITICAL.

Rumors Rife in London that the Boers Are Appearing in Large Force at Unexpected Places.

SAID TO BE NEAR KIMBERLEY

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

Report that They Are on the Verge of Mutiny Not Credited and Probably Exaggerated.

DE WET'S CAPTURE DESIRED

KITCHENER'S OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Several Sharp Encounters Reported—Casualty List of 60 Killed and 102 Wounded Posted in London.